



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

Sharp Weather for March.

On Monday morning the mercury was only 12 degrees above zero! A fall of snow added to the wintry aspect. As the vernal Equinox is now about, we may expect more Spring weather hereafter.

The Rev. S. HENRY, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Littlestown, has just closed a series of interesting meetings, which were continuous for some weeks. During the meetings from 90 to 100 professed faith, and the services were usually attended by serious audiences numbering from 1500 to 2,000 persons.

The Rev. JOHN HECK, pastor of the Lutheran Church, at Smithburg, Md., died at his residence in that town on Monday last. Mr. Heck was a graduate of our Theological Seminary, and was a very useful and respected minister.

The Congregations of Hunterstown and Marsh Creek, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. WARNER, have recently contributed \$80 75 to the relief of the sufferers in Kansas. This is indeed an act of generous benevolence on their part.

The dwelling-house of Mr. SAMUEL MILLER, near Peterburg, was entirely consumed by fire, last Wednesday week, which originated from a bake oven attached to the building. There was no insurance.

Gen. Cameron having accepted the position of Secretary of War, under President Lincoln, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Two years yet remained of Senator Cameron's term.

On Thursday last, Hon. DAVID WILSON was elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy.

The Banks of Philadelphia have resumed specie payments. The Banks of Baltimore will shortly do the same, as will, no doubt, all the country Banks. The suspension has been, for some time past, more nominal than real.

Hon. CASPER M. CLAY, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Spain; JACOB S. HARRIS, of Pa., Minister to Sweden; and TOX CORWY, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico. It is not yet certain that the latter will accept.

Governor CORWY, duly appointed Minister to Mexico, has at last agreed to accept. The main object to be accomplished by Governor CORWY will be the construction of the great Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in regard to which there has been much litigation and discussion since the last treaty with Mexico.

Charles F. Adams, of Mass., goes as Minister to England; Wm. L. Dayton, of N. J., to France; Geo. P. Marsh, of Vt., to Sardinia; J. Watson Webb, of N. Y., to Turkey.

The policy of the Administration in reference to the removal of the troops from Fort Sumter is not yet promulgated in any official shape, though there appears to be a general understanding that the evacuation will be accomplished during the present week. The final formalities, it is believed, were arranged at the Cabinet meeting on Saturday.

Advices from Texas to the 17th state that Fort Brown was evacuated on the 12th, and the United States troops had been taken on board the steamship Daniel Webster for transportation to Key West and the Tortugas. The steamer Rusk had been chartered to convey the remainder of the United States troops in Texas to the same points. President Davis had sent an officer to Texas to enlist one thousand men for the defence of the frontiers.

It is stated that Austria has announced that she will not recognize Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, that if the French troops are withdrawn from Rome, Austria will immediately replace them by her own army, and that if any revolutionary movements are contemplated she will immediately cross the frontier.

The steamer North Star arrived at New York on Saturday, with San Francisco dates to the 21st ult., a large number of passengers, and \$505,524 in specie. In accordance with the instructions from General Scott, the San Francisco Forts were garrisoned by a large number of U. S. forces which are there, and sent there for that purpose.

The new Brigadier General, Col. L. V. STANLEY, appointed in place of the traitor Twiggs, is the son-in-law of the late John M. Foster, of Harrisburg.

Since the administration has decided to evacuate Fort Sumter, Fort Pickens has become the centre of public attention. Reports received from Washington were in circulation on Saturday, that a collision had occurred between the federal and state forces at Pensacola. Up to the latest accounts no actual hostile demonstration had been made on either side. Nearly all the families have left Pensacola, in anticipation of a battle.

Our news to-day is, that the manner of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter is not yet decided, but that the Cabinet have no intention to abandon Fort Pickens.

PASTORAL RESIGNATION.—Rev. A. H. KROMER, who for fifteen years past has been the pastor of the German Reformed congregation at Carlisle, Pa., has tendered his resignation with a view of taking charge of the First German Reformed congregation of Lancaster city.

Borough Election.

The election for the Officers of the Borough took place on Friday last, and resulted as follows:

Republican.	Democrat.
C. H. Buehler, 170	Henry Christman, 144
W. C. Staflsmith, 172	John Martin, 141
Henry Garlick, 165	Solomon Powers, 140
W. B. McClellan, 132	W. H. Culp, 140
Peter Myers, 191	Henry G. Wolf, 179
John Geiselman, 101	John Weirich, 160
James Adair, 203	Charles Ziegler, 160
J. Auglinbaugh, 204	Jerome Walter, 164
A. D. Buehler, 201	H. D. Watters, 168
Adam Dorson, 200	Andrew Polley, 172
D. Wills, 201	N. H. Schellenger, 201
E. G. Fahnstock, 202	Jacob Benner, 168
John Culp, 192	D. Ziegler, Jr., 174
John Shends, 220	James A. Grimes, 159
John Barlett, 218	

The vote was not quite as full as usual. The whole Republican ticket was elected, with but one exception—a School Director.

F. B. Pickens, David Wills, Jeremiah Culp, David Kondehart, and Wm. B. McClellan have been appointed the Borough Executive Committee of the Republicans for the ensuing year.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session at Chambersburg since Wednesday last. The attendance has been large. On Sabbath, the sacramental service was attended to, and was unusually impressive; 190 ministers and \$9 hymn, making a total of 279 persons, communed. The appointments for the different districts have not yet been made.

A deaf man, named Josiah Jones, a mason by trade, living near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, was killed instantly on the Cumberland Valley Railroad on the 11th inst. He was walking on the track, and the Engineer blew the signal, but the man not being able to hear it, was struck by the locomotive before it could be checked. His wife had cautioned him that morning not to walk on the track for fear he might be injured, as he was near being run over some weeks ago.

The Conflict in Virginia.

Despatches received from Richmond represent the excitement there to be most intense, and that the strife hourly increases between the Union men and the secessionists. John Cochrane's arrival there was freely commented on, and his speech produced a most marked effect. The Union sentiment is on the increase. Mr. Tyler's speech was regarded as a failure. Governor Wise will follow him in support of his plan of adjustment.

The steamer Mohawk, one of the small steamers sold to the Government at the time of the Paraguay expedition, the Supply, a Government storeship, and the Empire City, a commercial steamer chartered by the Government as a transport, sailed from New York on Friday, ostensibly bound for the Gulf of Mexico. On the basis of this departure a strong attempt is made to create a new excitement for the benefit of secession in Virginia. The Richmond Dispatch, on the faith of a despatch from a "high source" in New York, (said by a Petersburg paper to be from Mr. Lamar, President of the Bank of the Republic), announces that these vessels are bound to Charleston. This is telegraphed to Montgomery, and thence is returned increased to a story that five vessels of war (there is only one, and that a mere shell, called a single ball would disable,) had left New York, well armed, with a large number of marines on board, &c. The very probable facts are that the Supply and the Empire City have stores for the vessels of war now off Pensacola, and that the Mohawk will relieve the Wyandotte, now at that place. The Empire City will probably afterward go to Texas and bring back the United States forces rejected by that independent sovereignty. The naval force now on the Southern coast and at New York prepared for service is said to be the largest ever concentrated in one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy.

Our foreign files by the steamer Etna furnished some European intelligence of interest. A debate of marked importance on the subject of the slave trade, in which Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston participated, had taken place in the House of Commons. Both these statesmen denounced the faithless conduct of Spain in encouraging the traffic, and sharply arraigned the Government of the United States for persisting in its refusal to submit to an indiscreet right of visitation and search. The opinion was expressed in the course of the debate that the Southern Confederacy should never be recognized until it had given satisfactory guarantees of its purpose to abstain from the slave-trade.

A Paris despatch says that Colonel Faulkner, the United States Minister at Paris, had been officially assured by M. Thouvenot that no delegate from South Carolina or from any other seceding State, had ever been received by either the Emperor or by himself.

All the statements representing that any correspondence had passed between Mr. Seward and Jefferson Davis' Commissioners are unfounded. Neither have any assurances been given them as to the policy of the Administration in regard to the Southern forts, or any other subject. In fact, no communication whatever has been held with them.

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Senator Douglas submitted a long resolution of inquiry in relation to what forts and arsenals in the seceded States are still in the possession of the Government; what reinforcements will be needed to retain possession of them; whether, with the exception of the forts on the Tortugas and at Key West, such forts are necessary to the safety of the United States; whether the reinforcement of such forts is needed except for purposes of coercion; and what naval and military force would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the seceded States to obedience. The resolution was objected to and lies over. Senator Fessenden introduced a resolution declaring vacant the seats of the Senators from the seceding States.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Mason offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any portion of the District of Columbia militia, or any officers thereof, since the 1st of January, have been mustered into the service of the United States, and whether any duty has been imposed on them by the department. Mr. Sumner objecting, the resolution lies over. The Senate refused to consider Mr. Douglas's resolution calling for information respecting the southern forts. Mr. Fessenden's resolution, striking from the roll the names of senators from seceded states, was adopted, as amended by Mr. Clarke in such a manner as to render it less offensive to the South.

In the Senate, on Friday, Senator Douglas's resolution of inquiry in relation to the forts and arsenals in the seceded States was taken up. Mr. Clark, Republican, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all the latter part, leaving the resolution simply one of inquiry as to what forts or arsenals in the seceded States are in possession of the Federal Government. Mr. Douglas objected to the amendment, and urged his resolutions in an extended speech. He argued that the policy of the Administration was peace, that it had neither the power nor the authority to make war, to collect the revenue, or to blockade the ports of the seceded States. The country, he urged, ought to know what policy the Administration designed to pursue.

Mr. Douglas was replied to by Senators Fessenden, Hale and Wilson, and some sharp passages were exchanged. The important point in the debate was the assertion of Mr. Fessenden, the Republican leader, in the Senate, and therefore supposed to speak authoritatively, that "the Administration contemplated a policy of peace, and would exercise no authority not strictly in accordance with law, and not until ample time had been taken for the examination of the question in all its bearings." Great weight was attached to this declaration in the political circles of Washington.

The speech of Judge Douglas demonstrated the correctness of previous anticipations that his sole purpose was through the medium of a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of War, to develop the whole policy of the administration on the southern movements in a premature manner, thus embarrassing it, and not permitting it to take its natural course, while at the same time keeping up the excitement as regards the probability of measures ultimately to be adopted. The remarks did not produce good feeling in the Senate, as the excited debate at the close of his speech will show. At one time things looked serious, and would doubtless have resulted so, had not Mr. Fessenden kept very calm under the most vehement denunciations that he was a seceder.

The question which Mr. Douglas desires to force the administration to decide, is that of collecting the revenue, which it is clearly demonstrated by the debate, cannot be done in the usual manner, and of course cannot now be done at all. It is apparent in all the political circles that if Mr. Lincoln intends to collect the revenue, an extra session of Congress must be held, and ample powers be delegated to him for that purpose. But there is quite good authority for asserting that the revenue in the seceded states will not be collected by this government at present, for an administration but ten days old is not going to act hastily and unadvisedly on so important a matter.

Melancholy Event.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., a man named SAMUEL MYERS, residing in Carroll co., Md., committed suicide by hanging himself. The unhappy man was a quiet, inoffensive and respected father, neighbor and citizen. The cause which led him to this rash and precipitate step was a melancholy temperament, and having of late been religiously wrought upon in his heart, his nervous system became shattered and his mind grew gloomy, which issued in self-destruction. He was aged about 42 years, and leaves a deeply afflicted widow and six children.

EASTER.—This annual festival occurs, this year, on the 1st of April. Easter was celebrated by our pagan ancestors in April, as a festival in honor of Eostre, the Saxon goddess of love, or Venus of the North. It is now observed by the Christian church as a festival in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, and answers to the Passover of the Hebrews.

SPRING FROM JEALOUSY.—Mrs. Caroline M. King, of New York, last week killed herself by taking corrosive sublimate, because she found a pair of lady's gloves in her husband's pocket.

The spirit in which all parts of the North receive the statement that Fort Sumter will be evacuated, says the N. Y. World, is admirable. Every cheek tingles with shame for the country, and yet there is no blind warring against necessity. It is taken for granted that General Scott, and the eminent officers in counsel with him, would not consent to the act if there were any other means of saving the gallant garrison. Faith in their military judgment and pure patriotism holds in check every passionate impulse, and no words are wasted in angry clamor. It is a submission which the understanding enjoins and yet the heart revolts against, and it is in no wise unbecoming a high spirited, yet practical people. The sense of humiliation is unavoidable. Fort Sumter, in itself, is of little real consequence to the federal government. For coercive purposes it is useless; for defensive purposes it is of no account, for there is nothing within its range left for the federal government to defend. But the national flag is flying there; it has waved as the symbol of loyalty in the face of wicked rebellion; for three long months it has riveted the gaze of every true American; and every sentiment of patriotism, every instinct of honor, every feeling of pride has been enlisted for its preservation. That emblem of the national sovereignty, "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, known and honored throughout the earth," is now to make way for an odious rag, every shred of which is dyed in treason. Of course, there is abasement here, and although we may say that it comes from the unfaithfulness of the late Administration, for which the present rulers are not at all responsible, yet it is, none the less, a national reproach. We could have better lost a dozen battles with a foreign foe. It would not have shaken human faith half so much in our ability to maintain a government.

The very fact that this apparent yielding to traitors produces such profound chagrin, and is submitted to only because the most imperative necessity requires it, is proof positive that the right sort of national pride yet lives. We may rely upon it, that all that is needed to bring out the old spirit of loyalty, and revive its lost glow, is the firm and wise administration of the government by those to whose charge it has been committed. There must be no more unbecoming incoherence in appearance. The consequences of the unfaithfulness of our late rulers will long remain to harass and embarrass, and will have to be met by a skillful adaptation of conduct to actual circumstances. But yet there will be a chance for a fresh and positive policy—the vindication of law, the maintenance of authority, the habitual acting with a reference to the unbroken unity of the country and unabated supremacy of the Constitution. Unquestionably it will require time to compass all this; and great prudence, too, will be necessary, in order to avoid civil war, if possible. The northern people, almost to a man, and the better portion of the southern people, have evinced a disposition to judge the administration fairly—or at least with much less party and sectional virulence than might have been expected. This is an excellent omen; and we have no doubt that this liberal spirit will be justified by the fidelity and wisdom of the administration itself. The day of humiliations, we trust, will soon be over. We shall yet have a country of respect, a government that men will know how to honor.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a few days since, in referring to the seceding members of Buchanan's Cabinet, said:—"Cobb remained in the Cabinet until the treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seceded; Thompson staid until the poor Indians were robbed out of a large portion of their patrimony, and then he conscientiously seceded; and Floyd, more honest than the rest, waited until he and his friends had taken some eight millions of public and private money, and then he, pious soul, conscientiously seceded too."

The municipal authorities of Washington on Tuesday presented to Senator Crittenden a copy of the joint resolution in respect to him adopted by the city councils. In acknowledging the honor, he said that he should retire from the toil of public life with firm confidence that the nation would soon come out of its struggles, and he able to look back with a thrill of joy upon the dangers which had cemented them more firmly together, and which had made them a happy, peaceful and glorious people.

Much comment is made on the evident determination of the administration to keep peace at almost any hazard. The southerners say that the prospects for war are growing "beautifully less and small by degrees," while the not-an-inch-republicans acknowledge the fact with chagrin.

There are now more than thirty emigrant ships overdue at New York, some of which have been at sea since the middle of January. Eleven of the number sailed from Liverpool, six from London, and the remainder from Havre, Hamburg, and other ports. These long voyages, of course, are owing to the severe weather and contrary winds.

OMINOUS.—The secession flag feared in Richmond on Friday afternoon was prostrated by the side of Saturday. The Union men, says the Dispatch, regard the occurrence as ominous, and look upon it as an indication that Providence disapproves of secession.

The Southern Commissioners Repulsed. Mr. Seward has addressed a note to the Commissioners of the "Confederate States," in reply to their application for an interview, declining to receive them "from motives of high public consideration." This is regarded as giving a quietus to the mission, as they desired an interview with Mr. Seward to arrange an interview with the President. Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth have telegraphed to President Davis the result of their application to Mr. Seward, and are awaiting instructions to return home. Mr. Forsyth was a strong Union man up to the moment of secession, and it is said that his heart is not in the work assigned him.

The conviction that the policy of the Administration is peace, conciliation, and the preservation of the Union by fraternal measures, is daily increasing. The extremists are all in despair, and the secessionists are losing all hopes of cementing their movement in blood.

The statement of Gen. Scott, that Fort Sumter should be evacuated, is founded on a report of the fortifications of Charleston harbor, drawn up by Gen. Totten, chief engineer of the engineering bureau. It states that a series of fortifications have been erected around the fort, so that a very large land force would be required to silence their fire in case an attempt at reinforcing the garrison was made. Capt. Ward, of the navy, who has made a careful examination of the circumstances, declares that it would be impossible to furnish supplies by water, without employing several war vessels to keep up a constant fire on the fortifications while the supply vessel approached Fort Sumter. Even if either of these plans were feasible, their execution would require so long a time that the provisions of the garrison would be exhausted, and, on that account, they cannot be entertained.

In the United States Supreme Court at Washington on Thursday, Justice Wayne delivered the decision of the Court in the long litigated and earnestly fought case of Mrs. General Gaines. The Court decided that Mrs. Gaines was the legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and entitled to his estate, with the accrued rents, &c. The value of the property is stated at two millions of dollars. The case is of interest from the value of the stake and the perseverance with which Mrs. Gaines has contended for her rights, year after year, and against all the baffling obstacles that have been cast in her way, and also from the fact that the most, if not all of the property which the Court has now decided to be her right, is located in the city of New Orleans, within the limits of the seceded State of Louisiana. It is stated, however, that the decisions of the Supreme Court, in cases pending, will be recognized by the authorities of that State.

The foreign trade of New York for the week past shows a large falling off in the imports. Since January the total decrease in imports is about \$13,000,000, while the exports of domestic produce for the same period have increased \$11,200,482. Throughout the week money rates declined, being difficult at more than six per cent. The stock market shows an improvement, and government securities have advanced.

The steamer Australasian, about whose safety great apprehensions were felt, put back to England on account of an accident. She had \$260,000 in specie on board, which was brought to New York by the Arabia.

From Texas—Gov Houston Refuses to Recognize the State Convention, etc.

GALVESTON, March 11.—Gen. Houston has refused to recognize the state convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the secession of Texas to the people. He tells the convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th inst., will attend to public questions. He favors the holding of a convention to change the State constitution, but opposes Texas joining the Southern Confederacy.

The convention in reply have passed an ordinance claiming full sovereign power, promising to consummate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States. The convention will at once require all officers of the State to take an oath of allegiance to support the new government and carry out the convention ordinances. It is reported that Clark will be put in Governor Houston's place, if the latter refuses to take the oath. It is also reported that Gov. Houston is raising troops on his own account. Fifteen hundred Texas troops are at and near Brownsville.

A CAPITAL REBUKE.—When Captain Ingraham returned, a few days since, from the command of the Richmond steam sloop, in the Mediterranean, it is reported that a distinguished Southerner said to him:—"Sir, why did you not retain your command and bring your ship into New Orleans, or some other Southern port, when the State seceded?" To which Captain Ingraham replied:—"Sir, you are mistaken in your man, and in Southern naval officers, if you suppose they, or I, could forger or be guilty of a contemptible theft. When South Carolina calls for her sons to leave the General Government and return to the bosom of the parent State, she expects them to do so with honor untarnished, and repulsions without the slightest spot on their escutcheons; thieves and traitors she will never acknowledge."

From New Orleans, we are informed that the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed on, between the Texas commissioners and Capt. Hill, on the 6th inst. The fort is to be evacuated as soon as means of transportation can be obtained for the federal troops. The Texas troops at Brazos are engaged in rendering the island impracticable.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Dr. Vermeule, of New Market, New Jersey, committed suicide on Saturday week, at that place, by throwing himself upon the track of the Central railroad just as the express train dashed by at a high rate of speed. He was horribly mangled, and killed instantly. He had been in a state of partial insanity much of the time during the past year.

Memallen Agricultural Society.

BENDERSVILLE, March 2, 1861.—The Adams County Agricultural Society met on Saturday evening, March 2, 1861. Subject—"Growing of Fruit Trees and Protection of Orchards, &c." continued—"Why is it that people in planting orchards prefer young trees to older ones?" C. GRIEST, Sen.—My answer would be this: there is more life and vitality in a young tree than an old; the younger the root the more vitality it will throw out. SOLOMON BENDER.—Another reason, a young tree you will not cut so many roots on removing, large trees you destroy too many of the fibrous roots in transplanting. PRESIDENT.—I would like to hear from some of the members respecting the best mode of cultivating young orchards.

C. GRIEST.—I should line them, and keep them clear of grass; and to do so I would mulch them with tan or m manure, which would feed the roots and keep down the grass.

PRESIDENT.—I have a young orchard which I intend to plant with corn, and I will also mulch the trees, which I suppose will cause a stronger growth.

Wm. B. WILSON.—We had intended to sow our young orchard in oats this spring, but we have changed our course, as it seems to be the opinion of all agriculturists that a crop of oats is the most injurious thing could be sown in a young orchard.

H. GRIEST.—My experience in planting and farming young orchards is this: In one part I planted potatoes, for 3 or 4 years, in the other part I sowed a rotation of crops, in 3 years that part planted in potatoes were much the largest trees. I believe that corn or oats are both injurious to young trees.

CYRUS GRIEST.—I believe that the young trees do not receive that same degree of nourishment when corn or oats are grown among them. I think that some root crop or other is preferable while the trees are young.

Wm. B. WILSON.—The branches of most trees incline to the south, which will hold good with the apple as well as other trees. I was told to observe this by an old hunter, that I should notice this if ever I got lost in the mountains. There you will observe the largest limbs of the pine trees on the south side. This I have noticed time after time, which has served as a compass for me more than once when I was lost in the mountains—which is a singular fact but no less singular than true.

C. GRIEST.—I believe that a northern exposure is the best for an orchard, as the first stays in the ground longer in the spring, which keeps back the buds, and as a general thing produces more fruit.

PRESIDENT.—In regard to ploughing fall or spring, I think I have raised one half more corn by fall ploughing.

Wm. PETERS.—I have been always used to deep ploughing, while I lived in Maryland, but on the farm I live now, which is of a different soil, I have come to the conclusion to plough shallow for corn and very deep for oats.

C. GRIEST.—I am satisfied it will not do to bring up too much of the subsoil at one time.

SOLOMON BENDER.—I am in favor of deep ploughing but may possibly throw up too much of the subsoil, too much raw clay will not do for corn, work corn deep but not to ridge it.

Wm. B. WILSON.—Dr. Franklin says "there is as many kinds of soil as there is faces." The subsoil should not be thrown to the surface but should fall back in the furrow beneath the soil. I am in favor of deep ploughing for any kind of grain. Certain kind of land you may throw up the subsoil three or four inches.

S. A. BURKHOLDER.—Will Mr. Griest give us his experience in regard to the raising and manufacture of sugar cane?

C. GRIEST.—The last year I have not had half a crop. This year I had half an acre planted. It made about 40 gallons of syrup, it was dark but good. Boil it in shallow kettles, be particular not to scorch it. As regards quality, for sweetening purposes it is excellent. I know a man in Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., who from 4 acres made 1400 gallons of syrup, from which he realized 50 cents per gallon. A wagon-load full of the cane makes an astonishing amount of juice. It will make half as much more than the same bulk of apples.

H. GRIEST.—I think the cane might be cultivated profitably as food for cattle.

Society adjourned to meet 3d Saturday in March. G. WILSON, Secy.

THE SUCCESSOR OF GENERAL TWIGGS.—The President has appointed Colonel E. V. Sumner Brigadier General in the United States army, to the post rendered vacant by the dismissal of Brevet Major General D. R. Twiggs. General Sumner has served in the army over forty years, having entered the second regiment of infantry in 1810. At the organization of the first regiment of dragoons he was transferred to that regiment. Most of his life has been spent in the saddle, west of the Mississippi river. He participated throughout the war with Mexico, and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Molino del Rey. At the battle of Churubusco General Scott paid him the high compliment of assigning him to the command of another regiment—the Mounted Rifles—although a field officer of that regiment was then on duty with it.

CHANGING FRONT AT CHARLESTON.—The Columbia Guardian states, upon the authority of a private letter written from Charleston, Thursday evening, that four hundred artillerymen or more are wanted for the guns on the islands.

General Beauregard has called for more troops. He is changing the position of the largest guns, and preparing for protection from sea attacks.

A SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—The Prairie (Miss.) News states that on the night of the 2d inst., a negro woman, a slave to S. P. Gates, went to dance in a neighboring house, leaving her five little children locked up in her dwelling. During her absence her house got on fire, and before assistance arrived, the poor children were all burned to death.

$$= \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_2$$